

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 3.4% (4,091) reside in the Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (777) of Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 71.1% of admissions from the Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District were male and 28.9% were female.
- Over 63.9% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 69.4% of admissions were white non-Latino, 15.8% were black non-Latino, 9.4% were Latino, 0.4% were Asians, and 4.9% were other racial categories.
- 61.9% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 15.2% were married, and 15.5% reported not to be married now.
- 32.7% of admissions had less than high school education, 50.8% completed high school, and 16.5% had more than high school education.
- 29.5% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 16.9% of those admitted were homeless.
- 13.1% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

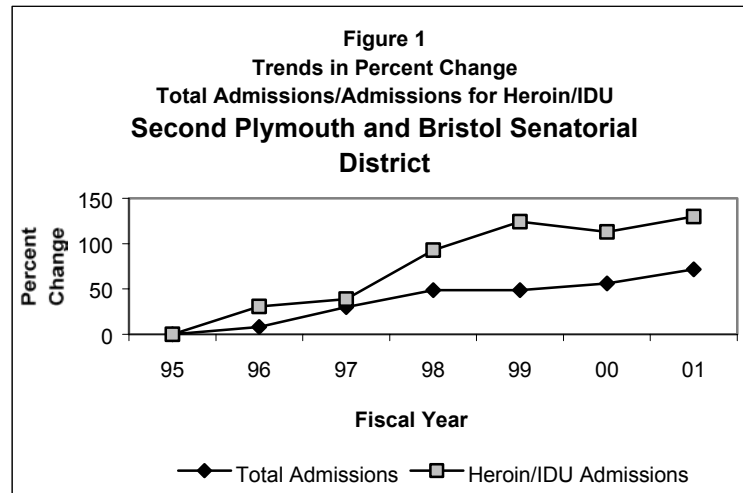
- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	2,384	2,004	576	921	407	494	361
FY '96	2,581	2,156	711	990	546	643	474
FY '97	3,101	2,633	883	968	614	705	483
FY '98	3,548	2,906	914	1,015	579	975	675
FY '99	3,546	2,885	1,015	1,121	712	1,117	800
FY '00	3,724	2,962	1,055	1,107	727	1,098	724
FY '01	4,091	3,170	1,218	1,302	782	1,205	760

- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, residents of Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District reported an increase in use across all drug categories. Alcohol use increased by 58%, marijuana by 112%, cocaine by 41%, crack by 92%, and heroin by 144%.

Heroin and Injection Drug Use:

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV¹.



- Total treatment admission for all modalities rose 72% between FY 1995 and FY 2001. During the same period, admissions for heroin and injection drug use treatment increased by 130%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Second Plymouth and Bristol Senatorial District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	52.6%	24.2%	7.7%	6.9%	4.2%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin as a primary drug of use in your Senatorial District was lower than the State average, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and crack as a primary drug was higher within your District.

¹ The Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University, 2000